

# CEM Energy from tracks

Andrea Bocci

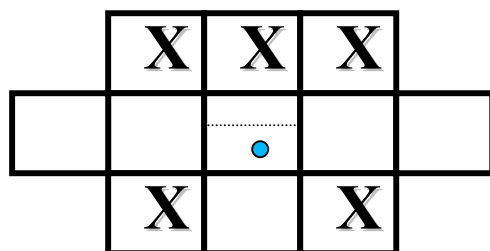
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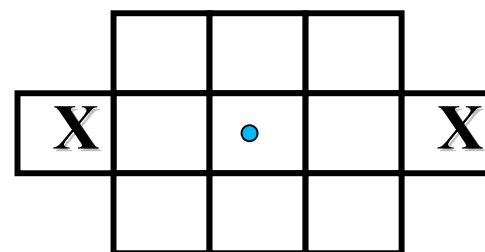
# Soft Photons Background

## 4 Methods investigated: (CDF note 6042)

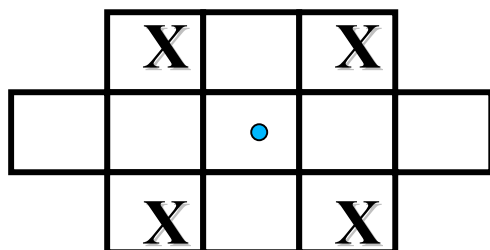
A) CDF1344 - 4 diagonal towers  
+ the closest towers in phi



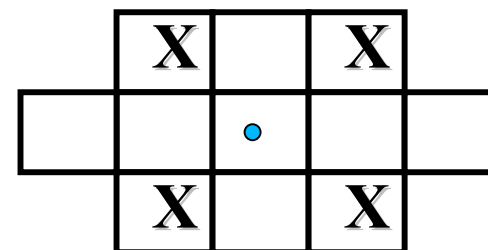
B) LL Method: 2 far in eta



C) Diagonal Tower Average



D) MIP Diagonal Average



# A) and B) Method comparison

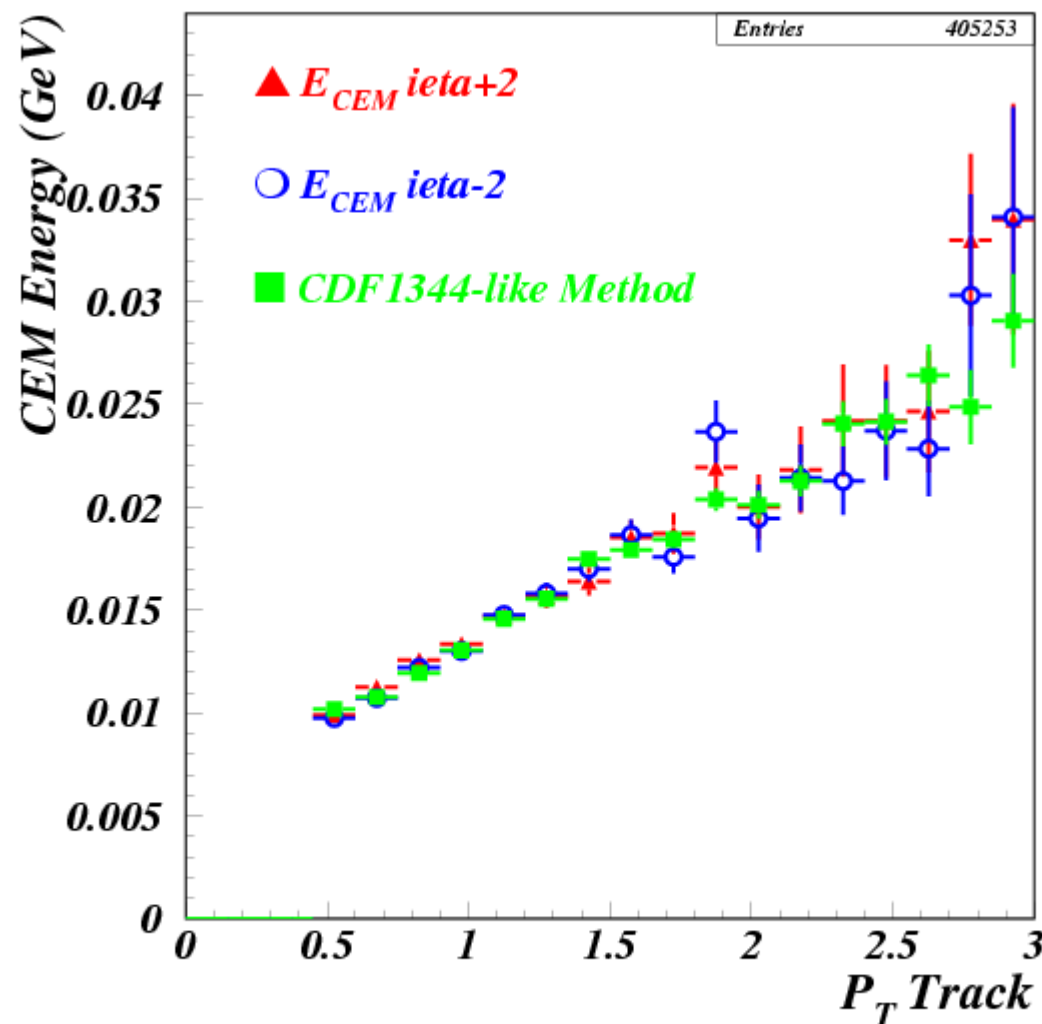
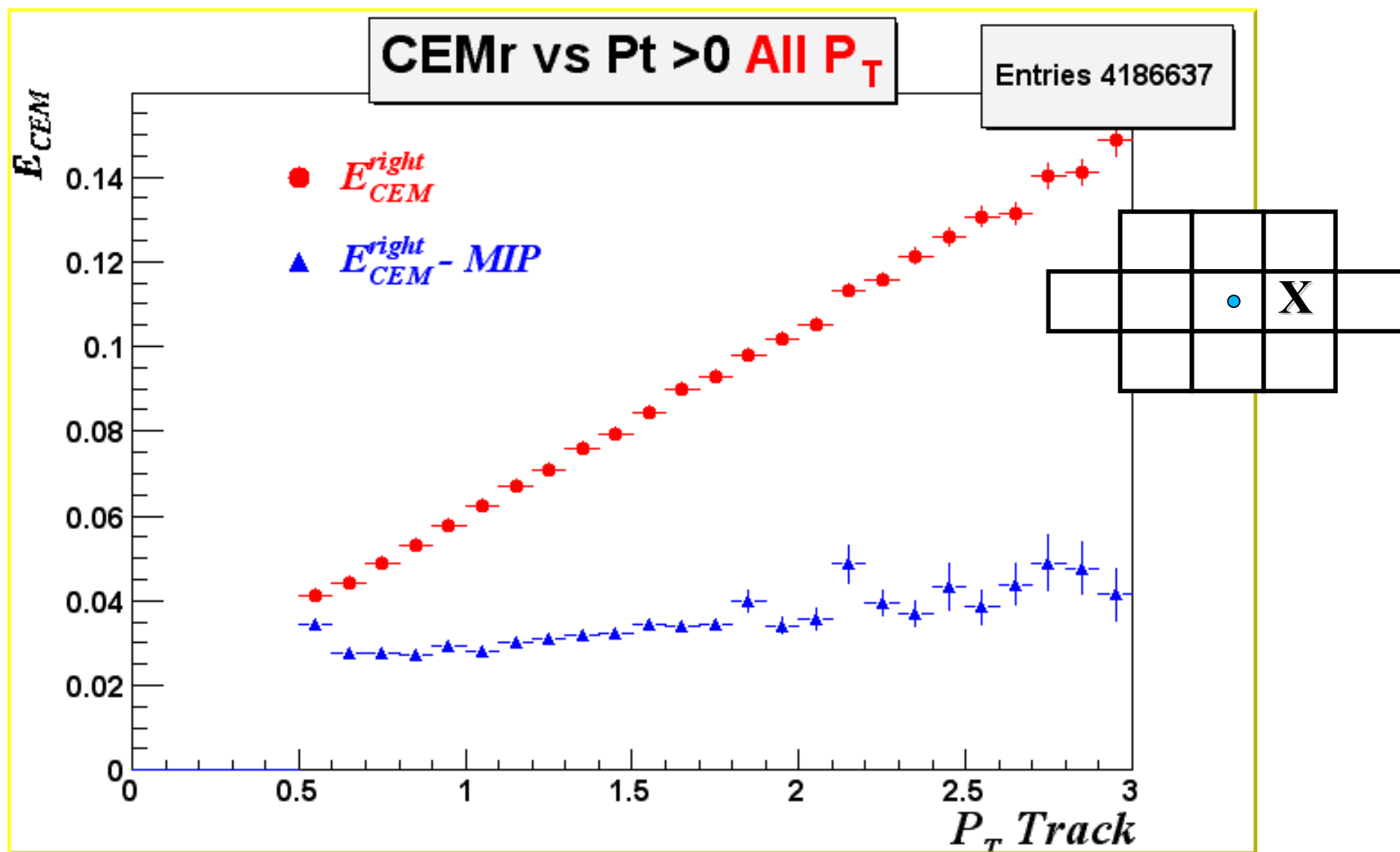


Figure 23: Comparison of the background CEM energy as defined by the CDF1344-like method and by the LL method as a function of the track  $P_T$

# MIP Method - I



# MIP Method - II

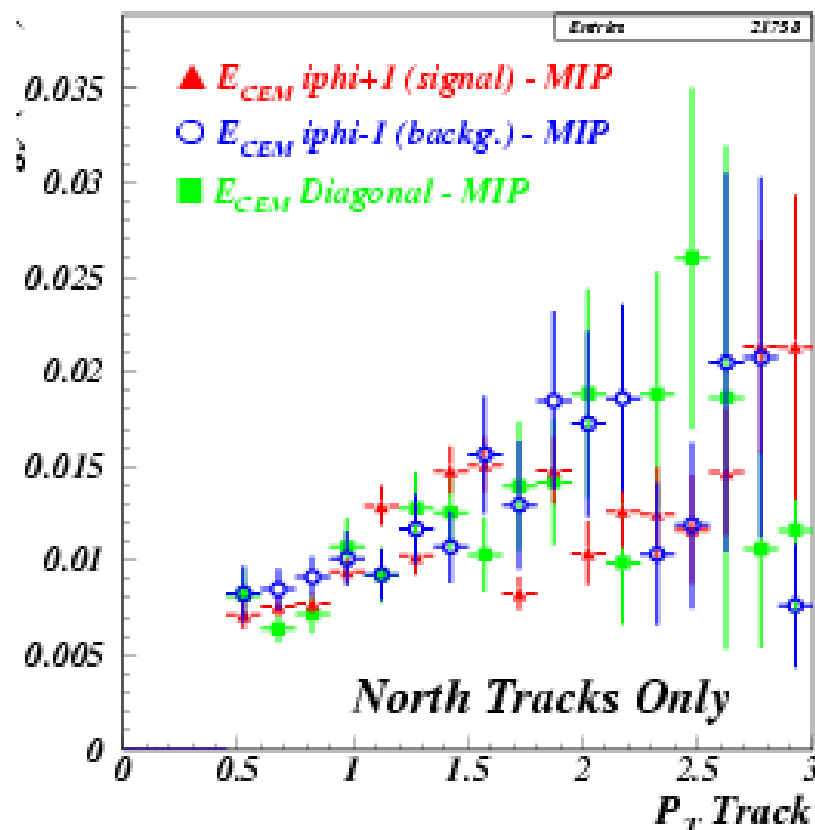
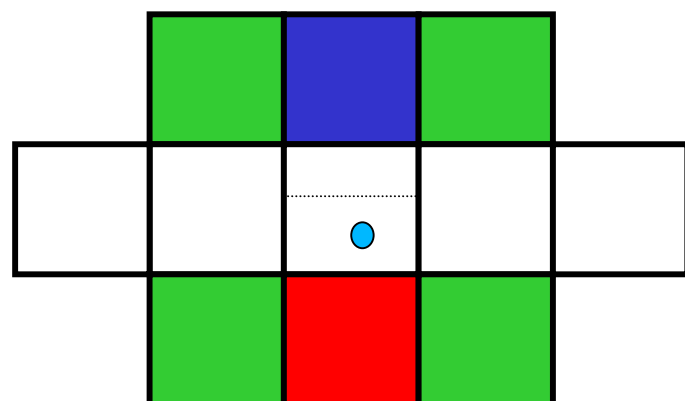
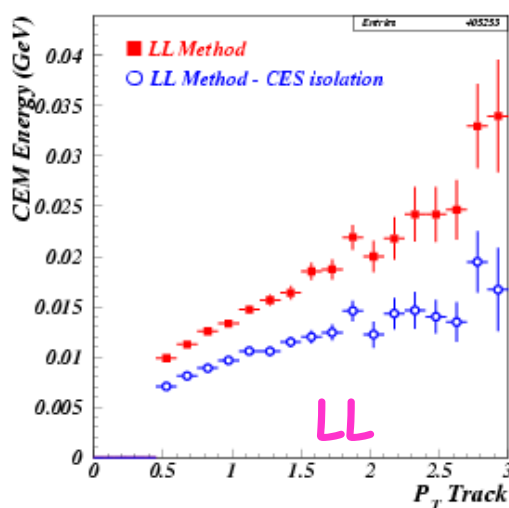
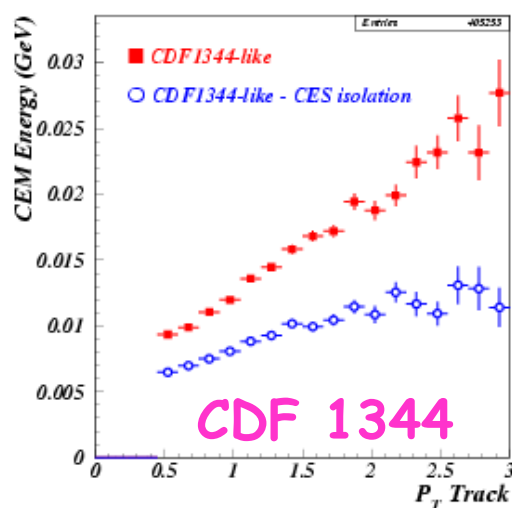


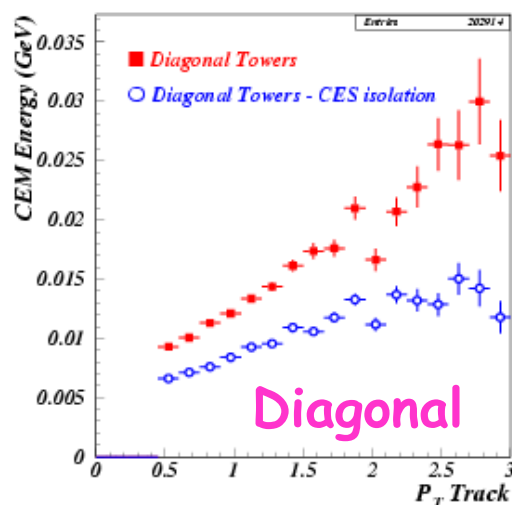
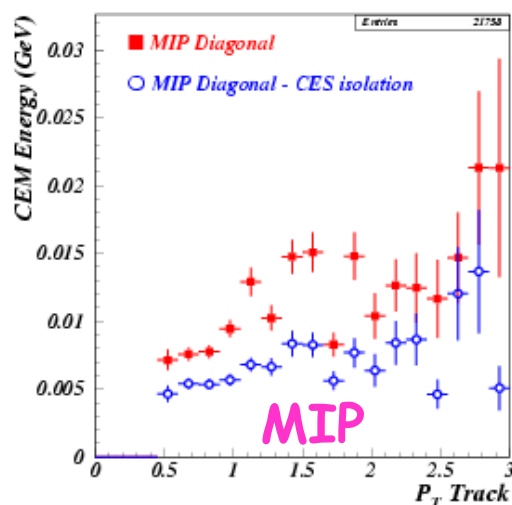
Figure 24: Using the MIP track subsample, the plots on the left shows the comparison between the  $E_{CEM}^{right}$  (red  $\blacktriangle$ ) and the average CEM energy deposited on the four diagonal towers (blue  $\bigcirc$ ). The plot on the right shows a comparison among the  $E_{CEM}$  of the “signal tower in phi” (red  $\blacktriangle$ ), the  $E_{CEM}$  of the “background tower in phi” (blue  $\bigcirc$ ) and the average CEM energy deposited on the four diagonal towers (green  $\blacksquare$ )

# CES Isolation

If photons are not so soft they can form a CES clusters



Comparison with and w/o CES iso



CES iso == no CES  
Clusters in a 3x3  
Windows (except close  
To the track)

Figure 27: Comparison of the background estimate between the whole sample and the subsample with the CES isolation requirement. Different plots refer to different background definition.

# Conclusions

Isolated track in MB are not really isolated: neutral  
Particles fall nearby

To extract the track CEM release we have to subtract  
The photon background contribution

Several approaches are possible: LL are our favorite

CES isolation helps getting rid of not-so-soft bkg and  
Reducing fluctuations

Next step: redo the "standard track plots" with the bkg.  
Subtraction and make fits.